Will Ultimately Make Pres-

ident Ridiculous.

Suffer Beyond Repair,"

Says Missourian.

the Democratic cloak room are beginning

to express their disgust and open rebel

lion against the programme.
"Why," exclaimed Senator Reed, hold-

agree to enter into an arrangement with

great army that is to police the uni-

about the international tribunal whose

but one voice in this council. It might

be that the Emperor of Japan will select the leader of this army to enforce

Senator Reed directed attention to an

other phase of the President's proposals that which would guarantee the territorial integrity of the smaller nations

all nations in fact.
"That means, if it means anything,"
remarked Senator Reed, "that the territory of Turkey must be preserved in its
integrity; that Liberia must be pre-

marantee the territorial integrity? V

stood the President's popularity will suf-

later in the open Senate, but this will

FIRM FOR VICTORY

gion Denounces Idea of a

'German Peace.'

Special Cable Despatch to The Sts.
Pants, Jan. 24.—The French of the
critory still under German domination
o not wish President Wilson's "peace

without victory," Dr. De Fontaine, Dep

uty from Avesnes, said to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. Avesnes is still occupied by the Germans. Dr. De Fontaine's appearance in the

Chamber was greeted with cheers, as he had just returned to Paris after twenty-nine months of captivity. He rose with difficulty, for his health is greatly weak-

ened. He jost forty-two pounds during his stay among the Germans. Thanking the Speaker of the Cham-

INVADED FRANCE

President's plan.

to the United States. "Thus," says the paper, "the shade of King Edward would protest against the idea of abandoning the English principle of the balance of power and of aggressive coalitions and would equally protest against the neutralization of the important thoroughfuses of the ocean, such as the Strait of Gibraitar, the Suez Canat and the English Channel."

#### Canal and the English Channel." Language of Cannon.

The Lokal Anselger, however, appre ciates the "humanitarian spirit" of the message, but asks whether it will be able when "ten states—who, against the promise given to Mr. Wilson, plan our annihilation—prepare a terrible common attack that is intended to accomplish this annihilation." "At the present moment," it continues, "the only language which seems appropriate is that of can non, since it is our enemies who want to understand no other language."

on "perpetual peace." It says that his ideas on freedom include the rejection of the balance of howers and the rejec-tion of aggressive coalitions and are identical with the principles underlying the German foreign policy for a long

appreciate the sincere endeavors of the and makes no mention of the dissenting answer given by the Entente to Ger-many's peace offer, and asks whether the principles of autonomy, self-government and free access to the seas are to be applied also respectively to Finns, In-dians, Lithuanians, Courlanders and to the Strait of Gibraltar, Singapore and

President's address, adding: "As to equality of natio.s and the freedom of the seas, those have always been the

enunciated in the President's speech imply a change of the German political system, but says that this is improbable, as the message itself sets forth the right of self-government of all nations and that no nation shall be allowed to impose upon others its form of government. The paper doubts whether under present istances the President's utterances will be able to change the hard facts, and concludes: "Our reason tells our next task is to gain a peace watch guarantees our existence, our honor, our liberty of evolution, as stated in our note enemies on December 12. these very rights are jeopardized by the Entente."

### "Tageblatt's" Indorsement.

The Tageblatt fully indorses the genprinciples of the message and siders that they sught to be an obstacle tinople." It declares that the problem of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal and other strategical positions ought to be taken into consideration. The Socialist Vorwaer's declaree that

the President's message is partial neither to the Central Powers nor the Entente, but is "neutral and inspired by the wish to serve the cause itself." The Central Powers are of the same mind as President Wilson in the wish to secure lasting peace at an early date, the paper ing peace at an early date, the paper declares, adding:
"We want autonomy of nations, but

"We want autonomy of nations, but we do not want that interpreted in a fashion which changes the practical character of the practicing the practical of the German nation to the free determination of its own fate. We do not want that self-government of nations shall be applied to only one side and that the other side shall be used for destructive purposes, or that it shall only be applied as a pretext in order to humiliate one of the belligerent groups."

## SENATE SHELVES PEACE PLAN TALK

Continued from First Page.

time and in the future, simple as that would be would not be in order on this resolution. I don't want to exaggerate to the Senate the importance of the method of settling this war and all future wars by a resolution of the Senate. but, partial as I am to the Foreign Re-lations Committee, of which I am a member, I think it would take even that committee more than ten days to decide how best to end the present war and then determine the peace of the world subsequently.
"The subjects proposed by the Presi dent amount to a great deal, and to dis-

cuss them all, clear and simple as they is reare, certainly must take time. But I here do not believe that even for the Senate rant. to sit silent at this time can be interpreted as meaning that the Senate agrees

tutional amendment to form a world's tribunal whose decrees shall bind the nations to perpetual peace and which would have the armies of the signatories to enforce it.
"In other words, the Senator's plan

would have us go to war to make peace."
suggested Senator Gailinger. Other
speeches were made by Senators Lewis.
Thomas. Weeks, Hoke Smith, Cummins and Stone. The debate became general Senator Cummins started the debate by a defence of his resolution. He said:

"For the proper discussion of the resolution it matters not whether the President it. President Wilson has simply thrown dent is right or wrong. In either case his communication is the most important regarding it of no importance even to the communication is the most important regarding it of no importance even to inform the other American republics his communication is the most important ever made by a Chief Executive of the United States. He so regards it. The whole country so looks upon it, and for sign nations so accept it. He has come to the Senate frankly and boldly and I disputes in any part of the world and to dispute their resources to the internaassume with all sincerity, saying that he owed it to us to disclose to us the purpose in his mind.

### Opponents Not True Friends.

"I have no authority to speak for the President, but I am bound to believe those who oppose this resolution are not his true friends. It must be he desires and expects the freest and fullest de-

## WILSON AS APOSTLE IRKS LATIN AMERICA French Jury Acquits Mother

His Apparent Assumption of Peace Leadership for New

ADDRESS IS MYSTIFYING

World Is Resented.

President's Course in Mexico and Elsewhere Held to Disqualify Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The initial impression made by President Wilson's peace address, in which he seemingly The Vossische Zeitung points out that President Wilson's ideas, no doubt, will find an echo in the country where the philosopher Kant wrote his famous book matic circles appears to be one of mystification. No one here with whom the Sun correspondent talked professed to comprehend the address or to be worthy

of digesting its exalted character "Utopian" was the word most frequently used by those in the diplomatic corps President Wilson's statement does not who discussed it with their closest friends. So far there is no word from any of

the South or Central American governments as to what impression the address has made on them. The only clue to the attitude they will take must for the present at least be based on the personal feelings of some of their representatives here and on the resentment they entermajority of the principles set forth in tain over the pralled pro-German aspects of the President's peace propaganda in general.

There is a tendency to separate the so-called "peace dream" from its author and to consider the abstract proposition first and the relationship it bears to Mr. Wilson's Latin American policies

So far as the address epitomizes fu ture freedom from strife and the apparent establishment of international and national perfection in all the coun tries of the world, it is regarded as at least a worthy idea. To the Latin American mind it brings up a vision of the world as it should be without particular reference to the world as it is.

May Be No Official Notice.

Aside from endeavoring to comprehend the address it is not expected here that any of the Latin American governments will feel called upon to take official notice of it. It was said in Latin American diplomatic circles to-day that if the Southern countries believed for a moment that their own sovereigntier and national welfare might really involved through pursuance of the President's peace propaganda, they would probably be very seriously dis-

It is very evident that Latin America: It is very evident that Latin American opinion does not regard President Wilson entitled to speak for them in his new plan to make the Monroe Doctrine a doctrine for humanity. The President apparently not only assumed in his address that he was speaking on behalf of the people of the United States but that he was speaking for the Western Hemisphere as well. This aspect of the President's action is particularly resented. ident's action is particularly resented.

It was pointed out to-day that the President had not consulted the Chief Executives of any of the other Ameri-

can nations with respect to his first identic peace note nor with regard to this so-called world league. The very nature of the address shows, it was explained, how deeply all the American nations would be concerned if there was the slightest prospect of anything definite or tangible resulting from the address. Emphasis was lat on the fact that President Wilson apparently cannot grasp the important which the other nations of America a ach to their own is to be interfered with it is for their respective Governments to say how, when and why it shall be done. From the most powerful to the least powerful official of all the Latin American counomicial or all the Latin American countries there is one idea which predominates, and that is, it was explained, their sovereign right to manage their own affairs. They see no reason why Woodrow Wilson should, to quote the words of one diplomat, "constitute himself President and ruler of the destinies of our nations without our consent."

Regarded as Presumptuous.

Briefly summarized, it can be stated that the President's address so far as i refers to the other American republic The fact that the President virtually

preted as meaning that the Senate agrees to all that has been proposed.

"Silence by the Senate," concluded without first asking either their advices for another bind it any more than the Executive can bind the country without a treaty."

Wants a World Tribunal.

Senator Shafroth exhibited a resolution that he had prepared but has not introduced, which provides for a constitutional amendment to form a world's tribunal award award a mendment to form a world's tribunal whose decrease while bland the regarded with the same immust be regarded with the same portance and zealous care as the sov-ereignty of the United States. No move even indirectly involving or reflecting on that sovereignty was ever to be made, according to his doctrine, without first

consulting and getting express permis-sion from the person chosen to speak for that country.
Even in his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine Mr. Root used scrupulous care not to encroach on the sovereign rights of the various republics.

Reasons for Disqualification.

The resentment, which is prenounced among certain diplomats because of the Fresident's meddling in their own af-fairs without their consent, has focussed

those who oppose this resolution are not his frue friends. It must be he desires and expects the freest and fullest deshate on the tremendous issue he has a commendous issue he has raised. What value are we as coussed the freest and fullest deshate on the tremendous issue he has raised. What value are we as coussed the freest and fullest deshate on the tremendous issue he has raised. What value are we as coussed the freest and fullest deshate on the free intends to vote in opposition. The peace aposition to this resolution—I hope there is not the new to the first of the free he may one who does. I ask him to refect a moment, for it seems to me opposition means a doubt respecting either the sincerity or courage of the President.

"This is not a partisan subject. The President, and the duty of speech upon such amblest."

"The is not a partisan subject. The President, and the duty of speech upon such amblest."

Sensitor Stone, chairman of the Porty despatch of moment of the forces of the most of the propest of the proposed hour to discussed the proposed has the proposed took the proposed took the proposed took the proposed took the proposed hour to discuss the subject. He urged that the resolution be referred to the Porcing lies.

The Nowe Vremya plus a subject to the most involate rule of distinct the continuation of the most involate rule of distinct the duty of speech upon such amblest."

The President's words, choosing to interpret them as a proposal to create an international police system over Europe and that they are equivalent to as they are equiv

## GIRL WHO SLEW HER 'WAR BABY' FREED

on Plea German Soldier Was Child's Father.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 24.—A French mother who killed her baby because, she said, its father was a German soldier, has been acquitted of infanticide by a French jury, and the court room audience applianced the verdict.

plauded the verdict.

It was the first case of the kind to be tried in Paris. The mother was Josophine Barthelemy, a girl of twenty, who was a servant in the Chambley military hospital, which was occupied by the Germans. The girl refused to speak during her trial, except to repeat ever and over, "I killed my child because he had a German father." ad a German father.

The Judge emphasized the fact that she had said nothing about an assault until after she had killed the baby, this. A. Reed of Missouri, who several times he said, throwing doubt upon her story. The lawyer for the defence pleaded, however, that there were thousands such as population of France is decreasing, it The hir' bore a good character as a her brothers has been one Democratic Senator who up to this

## DILLON, M. P., LAUDS SPEECH OF WILSON

Most Momentous Words Ever that I have hesitated to put myself in Uttered by Ruler in 100 Years, He Says.

Duntan, Jan. 24 .- John Dillon, Nationalist member of Parliament for East Mayo, in a statement to the Associated Fress to-day said:

"The speech of President Wilson is unquestionably the most remarkable and on the subject will long exist. Gradually nomentous uttered by the fuler of a people are beginning to realize what the great Power for more than a hundred years. There cannot be the slightest doubt in some definitions of the principles laid down that he is speaking for ples laid down that he is speaking for ing up his hands deprecatingly, "let us liberals and the friends of humanity in analyze this proposal for a moment and every nation. No peace can last, or see to what it will lead us! We offer to ought to last, which does not recognize ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from at their will. Who is to command this

ments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed.
"Coming at such a crisis from the President of the United States these
"Son question in the course of the debate tolovers of liberty throughout the day when Senator Shafroth was talking decrees were to be backed up by mili-tary force. Who is to be the General? Will be be the leader of some European Power? The United States will have "The President quotes the case of

Poland. Surely the case of Ireland is much stronger and more to the point. Reaction in Russia is but a flerce pressure on the Emperor to break his plader to Poland Bestien in Section pledge to Poland. Reaction in Great Britain has dominated the Government so far as Ireland is concerned

martial law and self-government is denied the Irish nation it will be difficult for Great Britain to obtain full credit as the champion of small nationalities and of the right to full security and lib-

"The only criticism I feel called on to make of the President's great utter-ance is that the world is very far from being ripe for the great ideals it sets forth. The policy of the conference at Paris is absolutely inconsistent with any general league for the maintenance of the world's peace. Reaction is still "Where will we sppear in that case." strong in Europe, and is inevitably Will the United States be called in to growing stronger as the war goes on use its armed forces to preserve the totand people become more militarized. "We must wait to see after this war is over to what extent democracies will it is preposterous. It is the limit, it be able to emancipate themselves from should shock every liberty loving citithe yoke of militarism before it will be zen, and I predict that when it is underpossible to judge whether any progress stood the President's popularity will suf-can be made in our time toward the fer beyond repair.

realization of the great ideals of free- "I expect to have more to say about it dom and peace held up by l'resident Wilson before the tortured peoples of

#### MAILED FIST MUST GO, RUSSIAN VIEW

Newspapers Hold Peace Is Deputy From Occupied Re-Impossible While Germany Is Powerful.

PETROGRAD, via London, Jan. 24 -- Having given more careful consideration to President Wilson's address to the Senate, ere as presumptious and without war- the editorial writers in their comment of to-day are almost unanimously of opinion that the President's address, al-

say, no guarantee for future peace will be effective unless German militarism is

thanking the Speaker of the Chamber, Dr. De Fontaine spoke of the peace views of the people of his district. "Assuredly they desire peace." he said, "but not a German peace. They are filled with hope, for they know that in a republic patriotism must lead the country's troops to a real victory."

President Wilson's message to the first crushed.
"All the neutral Governments together," says the Bourse Gazette, "can-not give any guarantees that the German coalition will submut to the general will of mankind until the German malled fist

is crushed. Despite all President all-son's efforts he cannot produce any guar-antees which will prevent a repetition of the present disaster. Therefore, despite the central idea of the President's address, which is peace not based on vicetory by one of the fighting sides, it is indispensable that the Allies shall be vicetory by the control of the fighting sides, it is indicated by the control of the control with Germany as an 'equal.'

Poland the German coalition must be vanquished? According to the rights of an equal. Germany could not accept such a principle, because Austria-Hungary, without victory would be a victory of Germany and Turkey would have to give up part of their dominions."

The description of the search of the powers of evil, of those who embark in a war not only against men, but The other newspapers pursue the same

thread of reasoning, with only minor variation. The "frees access to the sea" used by President Wilson in his address is generally interpreted as an acknowl-edgment of Russia's rights to the Darda-

## WILSON PEACE PLAN PILGRIMS CONDEMN ASSAILED BY REED PRESIDENT'S SPEECH Country Will Divide Into Dis- BACK ON RIGA FRONT

Democratic Senator Predicts It James M. Beck Voices Sentiments Against a "Peace Without Victory."

INJURY TO HIS PARTY CHOATE NOT PRESENT

"Executive's Popularity Will Chauncey M. Depew Says Wilson Should Use "Peckskill English."

The Pilgrims, that society of men of international interests headed by Joseph in the past has balked at swallowing H. Choate, whose purpose is to promote parts of the Wilson programme, in an friendship between the United States New World, on Latin American diplo- she in France, and that though the interview given to The St.; to-day and Great Britain, bitterly criticised placed himself in direct opposition to President Wilson's "peace without victhe President on his peace plan and tory" speech to the Senate and the warring Powers, at their luncheon in the sharply assailed it. Senator Reed is the Bankers Club yesterday.

time has voiced his opposition to the committee, who proposed the toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing, and then a toast to "that foremost and best be-loved citizen of the United States, Jo-"The President's recommendations in his address to the Senate last Monday will, I fear, when they become understood in all their enormity, make him seph H. Choate." Mr. Choate was ridiculous before the country and be-fore the world," said Senator Reed to-day. "I have opposed so many things able to be present because of liness.

Among the stanch advocates of Anglo-American fraternity present were

Major-Gen. Daniel Appleton, C. Led-yard Blair, Herbert L. Bridgman, Syd-ney Brooks, George W. Burleigh, Nichopen opposition to the President, but I am going to have to say the things I olas Murray Butler, Henry Clews, Robert Grier Cooke, Paul Dana, Elbert H. Gary, Job E. Hedges, A. Barton Hep-burn, Charles D. Hilles, Colgate Hoyt, Julius Kruttschniftt, Arthur L. Liver-more, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manhave said to you sooner or later on the floor of the Senate, and I do not care if you say them in THE SUN. "I believe that the President has inmore, the Rev. Dr. William I. Mar-ning, William A. Marble, Bradley Mar-tin, William Fellowes Morgan, J. Van Vechten Olcott, E. H. Outerbridge, Al-Vechten Olcott, E. H. Outerbridge, Aljured himself irretrievably in a political way. The injury he has done his party by his impossible suggestions remains to be seen. It will be measured by the ton B. Parker, Arthur O. Probst, M. Taylor Pyne, Herbert I. Satterlee, Isaac N. Seligman, George R. Sheldon, Beekman Winthrop and many others. do not believe that the present silence

Depew Wants Plain Speech. Chauncey M. Depew, who presided in place of Mr. Choate and who was in-troduced as "one of the dearest, sweetplace of Mr. Choste and who was in-troduced as "one of the dearest, sweet-est men who ever drew the breath of life—Chauncey, the Peach," referred to President Wilson with his first words. "Since we last met one of those quad-rennial events which are made necessary by our Constitution has occurred."
he said, "and now that it is all over,
when the majority have decided, we all accept the result. There have been several words in these notes such as 'right,' 'humanity' and 'justice,' and we all want to agree with the sentiments expressed in them, a suggestion in the German note replypeace which shall end militarism."

Mr. Depew expressed his regret that regretted to find when I came down here that it is lost to Parker, and to

"The last time I met Sir Gilbert served. And we, a republic, are to be piedged to fight to preserve it. It may happen that revolts may occur in some of these countries as they have before. Parker, on the other side, was about vestigation touches only the surface of fifteen years ago, at a meeting of the complaint, involving as it does merely English Pilgrims. He was very emphatic about Canada, and its superiority, ported and not the injustice of the dephatic about Canada. canada had more square miles than the Covernment can do in the matter is un-United States—mostly ice: but, with redecided, as it has been stated for some gard to this Canadian who most quently and most brillantly defended were exhausted. had more square miles than the United remonstrances made by the United States, but, in the scheme of things, she States and also by Spain, Holland, was far superior to the republic—well, that was to a British audience, and I notice that she intends to continue the was in hopes he would repeat it here deportations. The last report received

"I brought back with me from this visit," he said, "the abiding faith that the end of this stupendous struggle will not be peace without victory. He added.
"But vesterday the Chaf Executive of our country, speaking officially only to the Senate, but in fact to the belligerent

"When a bully starts in to buily the world, there is nothing to be done except to thrash the bully, and no good could possibly come to civilization if those who have been wantonly attacked that the signature of a British could possibly come to civilization if several occasions.

Several arrests have already been made here in the affair, and the hope is made here in the affair, and the hope is ould, when they get the upper hand of e bully, say to him, let us now com-omise the matter. The cause of juse and the progress of mankind depend not upon barren negations, but upon an effective affirmation of the right. "President Wilson should not ignor-the tragic feelings and sufferings of miliions of people who have suffered the bitterest losses in treasure and life and whose bitternass would be increased a thousandfold if they were forced to believe that these sacrifices had been vain. 'Peace without victory,' would leave a spirit of dissatisfaction among he European nations so profound and neute that such a so-called peace would he a truce and a very short truce

Right Must Triumph

President Wilson's message to the Senate is again the subject of editorials in most of the newspapers. The first impression persists. There is much as-Apart from these objections to Mr. tenishment and disillusionment at the dissipation of the hope that President Wilson's next effort for peace would be tion is that it ignores the fact that this war is not a mere sordid struggle for territory, but a gigantic clash of con-flicting ideals. There is an everlasting orious. It is impossible to make peace of the Germany as an 'equal.'

The Figure says: "For the past two centuries the Germany of the Hohenzolierns has infested the world like a print of the world and the liberty of the seas can be conquered only by arms. Peace without victory with victory with victory without victory with victory with victory with

cans who cannot accept this ideal of the President there comes the added bitter against the principles of morality and justice that are no less dear to us than to President Wilson.

Stephen Pitchon, in the Petit Journal, says: "President Wilson's views are worthy of all our s," nathy in so far as they are elevated, humane and just to us. regret that he is in this suggestion ar unconscious catspaw of that nation which brought this stupendous horror of That country realized long ago that it could not win a conclusive victory.
"That the United States should add

support to Germany's contention and thus second its suggestion of a peace without victory is in my judgment the most amazing and humiliating thing that has happened in American history

in my lifetime."

After cable messages from Lord Bryce, president of the English Society of Pilgrims, and from Harry E. Brittain, chairman of the English Executive Committee, were read, Mr. Wilson read the following cable message to Lord Hryce.

## CIVIL MOBILIZATION CZAR'S TROOPS FALL FRANCE FACES BIG

tricts in Scheme to Push Production.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Ses. London, Jan. 24.—The first steps to ward civil mobilization, indicating Great Britain's adamantine determination to fight to a finish and to victory, have BULGARS CUT TO PIECES rowded out any discussion of the attltude of the United States toward distant

peace league schemes.
Labor's support. expressed at the
Manchester conference, has greatly gratified the Government, and will pave the way for Neville Chamberlain's fast ma turing plans for mobilizing all industries and cutting down the number of men working in non-essential trades to the minimum and increasing to the maximum the efficiency of all the vital trades.

Mr. Chamberiain's scheme contemplates dividing Great Britain into six districts, Wales and Scotland each constituting a division, the other centres being Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham and With these points as bases, he intends to push all the war work and food production to the limit of the laborers' capacity and maintain high

The luncheon was started by George
Wilson, chairman of the executive
The first call for volunteers under
The mational service rule was made a
few days ago. There is no age limit speed until the war ends. and both men and women are accepted. cruiting similar to the early days of the war, when soldiers for fighting were reaccording to their fitness for various kinds of work, the strongest women be-coming members of the land service corps and the weaker ones joining the

## U.S. TO INVESTIGATE **DEPORTED BELGIANS**

Accepts Germany's Offer Permit Examination of Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. - Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been instructed by the State Department to accept the German Government's offer to permit an in-We all want to agree vestigation of conditions prevailing
Wilson when he will among Belgians deported into Germany with President Wilson when he will among Belgians deported into Germany state his views in plain Peekskill Eng- by the military authorities in the conquered section.

This action was taken in response to

we have our own ideas as to how ing to the protest of the United States they shall be applied. We want peace with victory, a peace such as that of the civil war which ended slavery, a peace which shall end militarism."

The course of the United States against the deportation. After defending a peace which shall end militarism."

The course of the United States against the deportation. After defending a peace which shall end militarism." necessary, and not in violation of the principles of international law or hu-Sir Gilbert Parker was unable to be principles of international law or hu-present. He said: "After Mr. Wilson manity, the note added: "If the Govvery lurid freeco for Mr. Parker, and enough importance to it, a member of regretted to find when I came down its embassy in Berlin would be perdown its embassy in Berlin would be permitted with pleasure to inform himself by personal visits about the conditions under which these persons are living." It is admitted that the proposed in

elo- time that the usual diplomatic measurer

Mr. Depew introduced James M. Beck, who told of his trip to the grand fleet, to the battle of the Somme, and through the trenches from Verdon.

SWISS CUT DUTCH TRADE. Merchandise Shipments to Certain Companies Prohibited.

our country, speaking officially only to the Senate, but in fact to the belligerent nations and to the entire world, antonibition against the shipment of nounced as a first condition of any future cooperation by the United States in the maintenance of peace that the present world war must end in a peace without victory.

"When a bully starts in to bully the world, there is nothing to be done as found that the signature of a British only RV VICTOR

reviously affects Swiss commerce, will abortly be withdrawn. GUNS ACTIVE IN MACEDONIA.

Heavy Snowfall Impedes Infantry Operations of Allies.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Comparative inactivpartly because of a heavy snowfall. The following report received from Ger Sarrail is published by the War Office: Eastern Theatre-A heavy snowfall has occurred at numerous points along the front. Artillery fighting has continued to be quite spirited, especially on the front occupied by the Italian troops and in the region of Glengell. A Russian action took place in the region of Stravina which permitted them to take prisoners. A Turkish reconnaissance was stopped near Kakaraska.

AUSTRIA HARD HIT.

Government Measure Taken Avoid National Bankruptey.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Austria has decided an extraordinary measure to stave of on an extraordinary measure to staye of "imminent bankruptey," according to the Petit Journal's Geneva correspondent. The correspondent says that a decree is about to be submitted to the Emperor whereby a fourth part of the real and personal property of all the subjects and inhabitants of the empire is to become the personal property of the state in section of the past and present, and the answer is that under President Wilson's own Ad-

EIGHT MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Lloyd's Reports Further Depre dations ou Commerce.

London, Jan. 24.—The sinking of eight ships is reported by Lloyd's. The ships are: Zeta, Dutch steamer, 3,053 tons; Salland, Dutch steamer, 2,232 tons; Rinunga, Norwegian steamer; Kamma, Swedish steamer, 1,516 tons;

Lose Almost All Positions All Revenues Must Pay 20 Per Won in Recent Offensive and 1,500 Men.

Force That Crossed Danube Is Surprised and An-

fortunes met the two extremes to-day at the two extremities of the 1,000 mile front. At its northern end, near Riga, graduated scale for each categor while at the southern end, the Dobrudja,

German infaniry succeeded in throw. restaurants. ing back the Russians from almost all waste. the positions in the frozen marsh of the Riga front captured from the Germans middle classes," he said. "Among other in the recent offensive. The German days in the waste of bread in the army. statement of to-night says: "Thus far 1,590 prisoners have been brought in."

e strip between the Tirul marsh, west of Riga, and the River Aa, in the region of the village of Kainzem, almost on the eastern bank of the Aa. A strong force made the attack, Petrograd reports, indicating that, as the Russians expected, German troops were called from Rumania to resultone the troops on the Riga front. The Russians were pushed back a mile and a half, almost the exact distance of their earlier advance.

In the fighting in the Dobrudja, also a region of frozen marshes, the Bulsaria traops.

region of frozen marshes, the Bul-arian troops that crossed St. George's ranch of the Danube, the southermost branch of the Danube, the southermost arm of the delta, as reported by Berlin yesterday, fell into a Russian trap on the northern bank, St. George's Island, and were annihilated. The fog that enabled the Bulgars to cross the river proved their undoing. They lost five officers, 332 men and four machine guns captured, while the Russians had only one man killed. The Russians by this victory have removed the danger of a flanking attack toward Bessarabia.

On the remainder of the Russian and fronts only small actions are reported. Intense cold grips the Car-pathians, and the troops must keep to winter quarters until it becomes warmer. The official statements follow: German: Front of Archduke Jo-

seph—During the severe cold prevail-ing there have been only local lively artillery and advance guard engage-Army Group of Field Marshal Mackensen—The north bank of the southern arm north of Tultcha has again been abandoned.

In attacks on both sides of the River As German troops captured from the Russians considerable terrain. Thus far 1,500 prisoners have been brought

Russian Western Front - After strong artillery preparation the Ger-mans attacked with considerable forces mans attacked with considerable forces our detachments occupying position-between the Tirul awamp, west of Riga, and the River Aa, and also east of the village of Kalnzem. By re-peated attacks they succeeded in pushing back our troops about a mile and a half northward. Stubborn fighting

German Attacks Stopped. Enemy attempts to attack our po-

tion east of Tennenfeld, southwest of Illukst, were stopped by our fire. Rumanian Front—On the Danube front scouting reconnaissances and infront scouting reconnaissances and infantry firing are proceeding.

On the Danube, opposite Tultcha, the Buigarians, about a battallen strong, taking advantage of the fog, crossed the Georgief branch in the crossed the Georgiei branch in the morning. Our detachments by a noc-turnal surprise attack destroyed, with-out opening fire, the detachment which was crossing, taking prisoners 5 offi-cers and 332 men and capturing 4 ma-chine guns. Our detachments lost 1 officer and 41 men in wounded and 1 man killed.

# ONLY BY VICTORY

Continued from First Page

make the same preparation again and plungs the world into the horrors which we are now enduring.

Are Praying for Peace.

"Our aim is the same as President Wilson's. What he is longing for we are fighting for, our sons and brothers are risking their lives for, and we mean to secure it. The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace; we are praying for peace, for a peace which will being lands to us affects. which will bring back to us in safety those who are lighting our battles and a peace which will mean that those who will not come back have not laid down their lives in vain."

Commenting editorially on Mr. Law's speech, the Daily Chronicle says:

"Mr. Bonar Law has made a prompt and pertinent reply to President Wilson's address and has indicated with great clearness the main differences between the President's viewpoint and our own.

• • In the practical world we cannot safely shape our plans for the future without reference to the past and the present, and Mr. Bonar Law is justified in his reminder that for that past and the present the United States has a share of the responsibility. their lives in vain.

U. S. Concurrence Valueless.

the property of the state in exchange or a kind of mortgage bond. This bond, according to the correspondent, the state binds itself to redeem when the financial situation permits.

EIGHT MORE SHIPS SUNK. would be able to intervene with great would be able to intervene with greater acceptance at the end of the war. That might conceivably have happened if a drawn ending of the war were likely, but that being in the nature of things nearly impossible his reckening was an error which is bound to diminish and not increase the influence he night exercise over the flual settlement."

# **INCREASE IN TAXES**

Cent. More-Every Resident to Contribute.

PARIS, Jan. 24 .- The new plan of taxa. tion of Finance Minister Hibet includes an annual personal tax of five france on every resident of France, citizen or foreigner, whi has an income. The Finance Minister also proposes an increase of 20 per cent. in the rate of all direct taxes on revenues, as well as all general and individual taxes

London, Jan. 24.—Russian military tax law recently passed by the Schate, rtunes met the two extremes to-day at which applies to salaries, farm profits and professional incomes, ommercial and industrial pronts, with the Russians suffered a severe setback, an additional general tax on total in

while at the southern end, the southern end the restriction of courses in the southern end, the southern end the restriction of courses in the southern end, the southern end,

"What I mean to do is to put a stop to the consequence of which would fall not only upon the poor, but upon the middle classes," he said. "Among other and commissary officers who fail to carry out this order will be drastically dis-ciplined. The more I reflect the more I Germans attacked in the narrow made to realize this truth—that the food

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ON SKIS

Detachment Is Repulsed by Ital. tans in Tonale Region. London, Jan. 24.- Austrian soldier wearing skis made an attack on the Italians on Monday night but were re-

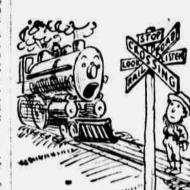
pulsed, the Italian War Office announto-day. The statement says In the Tonale district on Monda night enemy skiing parties attempted to approach our positions. They were repulsed by our fire. On the Julian front the artilled was more active east of Goritz and between Boneti and Lake Doberda

launched a counter attack against in-trenchments we had retaken south-east of Goritz. He was effectively driven off by the timely intervention of our batteries.

An Italian trench, with 187 prisoners and three machine guns, was captured by Austrian riflemen in an operation in the Goritz area, Austro-Hungarian Headquarters announces in its reper

of January 23.

on the Carso. Last night the enemy



STOP-at any one of our

LOOK—at our suits for men and boys. LISTEN - signal sav-

ings, here and there, all along the line. The other day, in telling of a shirt sale, our mention

of suits said "all of them now show substantial sav ings." That was an inadvertence which we wish to cor rect; because we expect

whatever we say to be

taken literally by our pub-The inference would naturally be that prices of all our men's, youths' and boys' suits had been reduced, whereas the price revisions apply only to certain lines that need strengthening - especially

from above. ROGERS PEET COMPANY Broadwa

men's suits at \$25 recruited

at Jain St at 13th St. Four Hifth Avr. Corners" Broadway at 4181 31 at Warren

Kennedy 12 Cortland Et

\$1.98 Were \$3 and \$4 Pajamas, 59c 7 \$1.00 Quality

\$4 Silk Shirts. \$2.98 Short Stiff Bosom Shuts, \$1.35

\$1.00 & \$1.50 Shirts at 75c

ard of this famous 10c. Cigar will be maintained. Factory, Manchester, N. H. Tan Capeskin Gloves, \$1.25

Clean-up of Ends of Lots Street Vests.